

LABOR STANDARDS GOVERN WAR WORK

Federal Law Providing For Eight Hour Day to Be Enforced.

NEW INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

Henceforth Contracts For Government Work Will Require Acceptance by Contractors of Decisions of the Tribunal—Union Officers Will Guarantee Adherence to Agreement.

After four months of discussion the plan of establishing industrial standards to govern war work and to maintain such standards through a national industrial tribunal has been adopted by the Council of National Defense. How much the decision of the council was stimulated by the strikes in the copper camps, in the coal mines and in the shipyards, and how much by the demand of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for direct representation of the workers on all boards having to do directly with contracts for war work, is a matter of speculation. Announcement of the new regime, which will be marked by enforcement of the federal law providing for a basic eight hour day, with time and a half for all overtime, was made on Aug. 9.

It is proposed that the tribunal, which will direct the settlement of all industrial disputes in the munitions and supplies industries throughout the country, shall consist of nine persons, three representing the government, three representing the employers and three the workers. Disputes involving more than 1,000 workers will be handled directly by this board. Disputes affecting a smaller number will be treated by subordinate tribunals, which will be established as circumstances require. In each tribunal, however, the proportion of representation of the government, the employers and the workers will be the same.

Authority will be enforced through a clause in all contracts for work henceforth to be done for the government, requiring acceptance by the contractor of the decisions of this industrial tribunal. Officers of the national and international unions will give their written guaranty of adherence, and the secretaries of war and of the navy will sign for the government.

About June 15 Samuel Gompers, as head of the American Federation of Labor, entered into a written agreement with Secretary of War Baker covering the settlement of industrial disputes in the construction of the army cantonments. The army named one member of the central adjustment board, the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor named John R. Alpine as its member, and the secretary of war chose a civilian as the third. These three men have been adjusting various claims for advances in wages and for improved conditions of employment for nearly eight weeks past. Only now is the fact of this arrangement divulged.

The navy department did not become a member of this agreement as to industrial disputes in the building of camps, and hence arose the danger of a strike of carpenters at a naval camp near New York city, which led to the agreement of the contractor to employ none but union men. The navy department then promptly joined the war department in its contract for adjustment through the central board.

James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, states that the creation of the industrial tribunal does not necessarily mean the end of strikes in plants doing war work. He points out that it is not retroactive as to past disputes nor as to contracts already given, and except by agreement between the government and the firms to which contracts have been awarded it cannot be expected to apply to the hundreds of millions—possibly billions—of dollars' worth of supplies and munitions and ships now in process of manufacture.

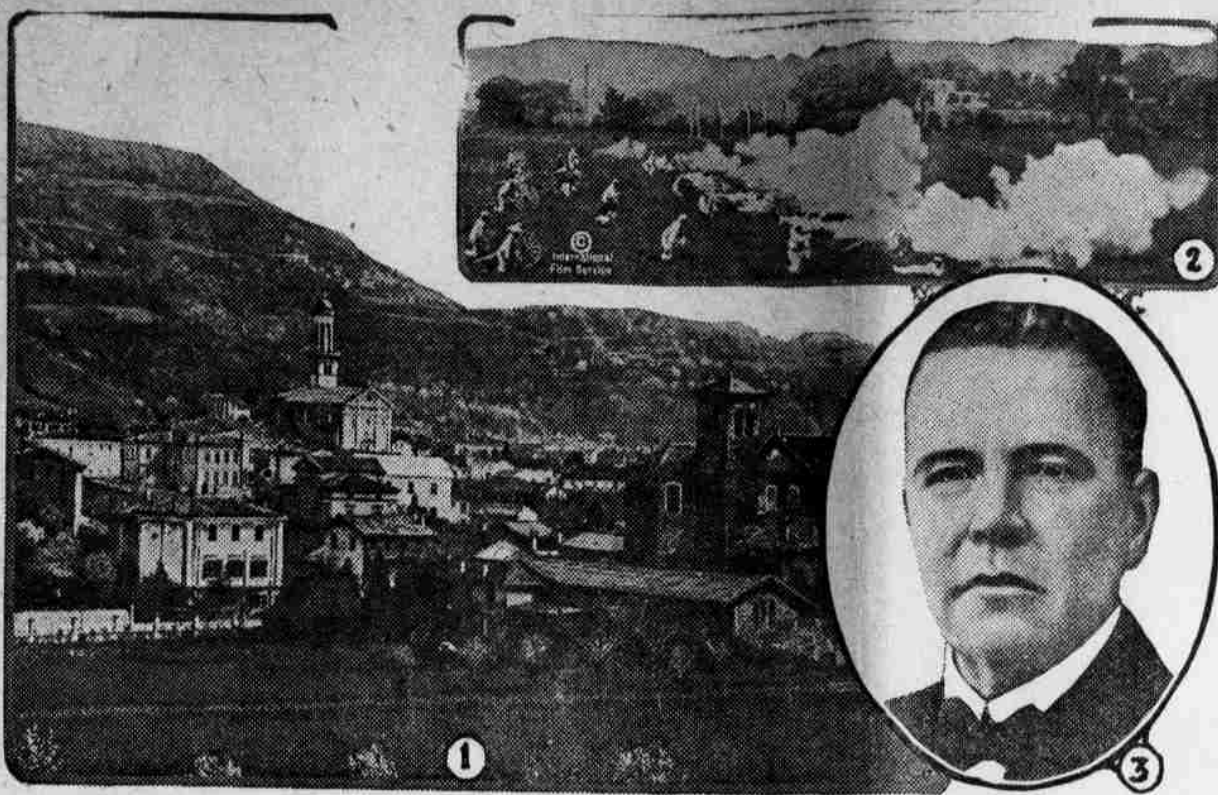
Again, the tribunal has no legal power to enforce its decrees, but will rely wholly upon the co-operation of other branches of the government in influencing business men and workers to concur in its findings. Its success will be measured by its own promptness in satisfying the demands of various groups of workers for a wage sufficient to maintain them at their accustomed standard of living or at a better standard, consistent with the approval of active public opinion. That it will prevent strikes, except by establishing this relation between wages and the current cost of the necessities of life, is not assumed by the Council of National Defense.

Bakers Issue Petition.

Union bakery workers in Milwaukee, Wis., have issued a petition to the housewives of the city asking them to patronize none but union bakers. The notice requests that support be given to the union bakers, who are at present trying to secure fair wages to enable them to properly feed, clothe and support their families. The petition draws the attention of the housewife to the fact that the nonunion baker is required to work unreasonable hours, in many places eighteen hours, and that this will injure his health, shorten his life and thus leave his family destitute. All this can be avoided by buying only bread bearing the union label, the petition states.

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1—Scene at Cormons, between Gorizia and Trieste, in the district now overrun by the Italians. 2—Members of the Junior Naval reserve operating light field artillery at Camp Dewey, near New London, Conn. 3—M. Lindman, Swedish foreign minister, whose office violated neutrality by transmitting code messages from the German minister to Argentina to Berlin.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Dramatic Revolt of Korniloff Against Russian Government Collapses.

KERENSKY AGAIN IS VICTOR

Sweden Makes Feeble Reply to Lansing's Disclosures of Unneutral Action and He Exposes Conduct of Its Former Charge in Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another of the swift, dramatic episodes with which Russia has been startling the world was unfolded last week. For several days it seemed that civil war would be added to the woes of the struggling young republic, and then, as suddenly as it appeared, the storm cloud dissolved and the provisional government emerged apparently stronger than before.

General Korniloff, commander in chief, demanded full power, was promptly removed by Premier Kerensky, and marched on Petrograd with a considerable body of troops. Several officers having refused the position, Kerensky himself took the chief command, the capital was put in a condition of defense, and loyal troops were sent out to cut off Korniloff from the northern fighting line, which is now considerably east of Riga. The Baltic fleet, the army in general and most of the officials hastened to assure the provisional government of their support.

Then came Korniloff's collapse. The main part of his army consisted of the so-called "Savage division," fierce Mohammedan troops from the Caucasus and Georgia, who were uninformed of their destination or Korniloff's aim. Loyal coreligionists induced them to submit to the government on condition that they be sent back to the Caucasus and not be compelled to fight against the Turks. Korniloff thereupon informed the government that he was ready to surrender.

Cause of the Revolt.

The conflict really was between the conservatives and the more radical elements in Russia. The former hold that the government has shown itself incapable of restoring order and effectiveness because it is hauled this way and that by the workmen's and soldiers' committees and has allowed them to destroy discipline in the army. Kerensky himself holds the confidence and trust of all, but he is far from being the dictator that he has been represented as being, and has been too tender hearted to carry out his own bold words as to restoration of the death penalty and other necessary repressive measures.

This latest revolt, however, has hardened the premier. He caused or ordered the arrest of all the leaders and generals opposed to the provisional government, suppressed the Novoe Vremya and other newspapers that favored Korniloff, freed imprisoned Bolsheviks who promised to combat the rebels, declared a state of war in Moscow and its environs, and flatly refused to enter into negotiations to bring about a compromise between the provisional government and its opponents.

On Thursday the Russian cabinet was reconstructed with the Social Democrats in full control, and at the same time the northern army got into action and moved back toward Riga, driving in the German advance patrols.

Sweden's Feeble Reply.

"Yes, we did it, but no one asked us not to," is, in a sentence, the Swedish foreign office's statement in reply to Lansing's charges that it had been transmitting Germany's messages from Buenos Aires to Berlin. With this weak answer neither Argentina nor the allies are satisfied, and the Swedish nation feels humiliated. There is no immediate prospect, however, that Sweden will be forced into the war.

Argentina is clinging precariously to her neutrality, for the rage against Germany is increasing there daily.

Count Luxburg, the German minister who advised that Argentine vessels be "spurious yachts"—sunk without a trace being left—has been given his passports and the Argentine minister in Berlin has been instructed to ask the imperial government for a full explanation regarding Mr. Lansing's disclosures and as to its present policy of sinking Argentine ships. Argentine officials say that there will be a diplomatic rupture if Germany does not disavow the text of Luxburg's dispatches and make concessions concerning U-boat warfare.

In Buenos Aires the people wildly cheered the news of Luxburg's dismissal and then broke out into anti-German rioting, attempting to burn the buildings of the German club and a German newspaper and destroying several blocks of German business houses. Semi-officially Germany has admitted the truth of Lansing's statements, but denies there was a violation of neutrality on Sweden's part, and says the disclosures were made by the allies only to produce a new crisis in the relations between Argentina and Germany and to make trouble for Sweden.

Another Expose by Lansing.

On Thursday Mr. Lansing added to Sweden's discomfiture by making public a translation of a letter dated March 8, 1916, from German Minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City to the imperial German chancellor asking that the emperor confer a decoration on Folke Cronholm, then Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico, in recognition of his services in forwarding Von Eckhardt's reports to Berlin through the Stockholm foreign office and under cover of the official Swedish cipher. The minister urged that the decoration be conferred secretly in order not to arouse the suspicions of the entente allies. Cronholm was replaced as Swedish charge last February but has remained in Mexico City.

These revelations seem to make unnecessary any further search for the secret channel through which Berlin was informed in advance of the dispatch of American destroyers to European waters and of other American war movements. Secretary Lansing is said to be in possession of further sensational facts, but during the rest of the week he sat tight, waiting for Foreign Minister Lindman and his colleagues to justify their action if they can. The Swedish press admits that the people of the country are proving themselves to be what the Germans call them—"silly Swedes."

On the Battle Fronts.

Increasing resistance by the Austrians checked the advance of the Italians toward Lembach and Trieste last week, but it was at tremendous expense in casualties and prisoners to the enemy. The severest fighting was for the possession of Monte San Gabriele. After being pushed back down its slopes early in the week, the Italians climbed up again and firmly withstood repeated attacks. A little further south, on the Balinizza plateau, the Austrians were no more successful in their fierce assaults.

All along the west front there were artillery combats, trench raids and fighting in the air, but neither side made any ground gains of moment. The allied aviators were, especially busy with bombing expeditions and flight patrols. Many tons of explosives were dropped on airdromes, railway objectives and docks back of the German lines.

American Artillery in France.

The war department permitted it to be known Thursday that a large contingent of American artillery has been added to General Pershing's expeditionary force in France and that its intensive training with the French 75s and six-inch howitzers is well under way. There have been many reports, derived from private letters, that the American troops already have been engaged in various battles, but the government has given out no intimation that these are true. As such fighting could scarcely take place without some casualties, and as Secretary Baker has promised to publish casualty lists promptly, the stories probably are untrue.

British losses by submarine activity were the smallest since the opening of the "ruthless" campaign. The most serious loss reported was that of the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, sunk by a torpedo when west-bound. It is said the British have a new submarine

chaser, whose design is so secret that it is called the "hush boat," and which is proving most effective in combating the U-boats. The American destroyers are still giving efficient help in the work.

New Cabinet in France.

The demands of the Socialists brought about a change of ministry in France last week, but this in no way weakened the government or its conduct of the war. Premier Ribot and his colleagues resigned and Paul Painleve, who was minister of war, became premier, and after several vain attempts succeeded in forming a ministry that was fairly satisfactory to all factions. Painleve and the new cabinet are pledged to prosecute the war to final victory and to wipe out the stains of German propaganda that led to the resignation of Minister of the Interior Malvey and ultimately to the downfall of the Ribot ministry. Henry Franklin-Bouillon, president of the French parliamentary committee of foreign affairs, who is now in this country, says no one doubted the patriotism of the Ribot ministry and that its fall means a wider participation in the government by all political parties and represents the will of the people to make the government as strong as possible for the effective prosecution of the war.

Warning Against German Scheme.

Following its raids on the I. W. W. and other pro-German agencies, the government through Secretary Lansing issued a warning that Germany is disseminating insidious peace propaganda in this country designed to halt our preparations for war. The headquarters for this work is in Zurich, Switzerland, and it is being carried on here by German spies, certain German-Americans and pacifists. Mr. Lansing intimated there would soon be some sensational arrests, and said the secret service had possession of startling evidence. In line with this was the raid by government agents on the offices of the Philadelphia Tageblatt and the arrest of its editors. The documents seized showed the paper was involved in a conspiracy against the United States and received regular money contributions from some one in Mexico, and that the war "news" it published was deliberately faked to bolster the German cause and injure America. In the correspondence found were letters from Senator La Follette and several other prominent men in congress.

The work of disloyal German-American papers was given a hard blow by the senate on Wednesday. The trading with the enemy bill was passed with an amendment making unlawful the printing of war comment in the German language without a complete English translation in a parallel column. Other provisions in the bill interdict commerce between Americans and Germans or their allies, extend the presidential powers over exports and imports and enlarge espionage powers.

For Conscription of Allies.

The senate on Wednesday adopted the Chamberlain resolution which makes subject to military conscription a million or more aliens now resident in the United States. Senator Stone of Missouri, consistently maintaining his bad record, made the only speech in opposition to the resolution.

Under the terms of the resolution it would be possible to call into military service aliens of draft age, except nationals of Germany and its allies and nationals of countries exempted from such service by treaties.

An amendment adopted at the last moment, however, provides that subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey may be drafted for nonmilitary duty. The subjects of the central powers are exempt from military service under the draft law.

Secretary Baker has announced the perfection of the "Liberty" motor, the engine that will drive America's war planes. It was designed by two celebrated engineers in five days, and in 28 days an engine had been completed and set up in Washington. The parts were made in factories all the way from Connecticut to California and were assembled in a western city. Full tests have led the government to accept it as the best aircraft engine produced in any country. Its parts are standardized and the problem of repairs and maintenance is simplified.

The senate on Monday passed the war revenue bill, greatest of its kind, totaling \$2,411,070,000, and on Wednesday the house passed it to conference.

PATIENT TRAINING

While the lives of some great men remind us that we can make money by taking chances, you can lose it the same way. Few men can make one dollar do the work of two. Tackle the big problems, undertake big things, but let there be first the slow, patient training of knowing the value of a dollar—which a Savings Account in The Holston will give you.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

NON-RESIDENT ATTACHMENT NOTICE

TO BEN GRAHAM AND RUFUS B. GRAHAM

Cowan McClung Company, vs. Ben Graham et al—

State of Tennessee; In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15526

In this cause it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Ben Graham and Rufus B. Graham are justly indebted to Cowan McClung Company, the complainants, and that their residence is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon them and an attachment having been issued and levied on the defendants' property, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 13th day of September 1917

J. C. FORD, Clerk & Master. Bowen & Anderson, Sol's.

Sept. 15 22 29 Oct. 6 1917

TO BERNARD B. FIELDEN

Ana Bell Fielden vs. Bernard B. Fielden

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County, No. 15525

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Bernard B. Fielden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This Sept. 4, 1917

J. C. FORD, C. & M. Penland & Ogle, Sol's.

Sept. 8-15-22-29, 1917

RAISE FOR GLASS MAKERS.

Advance in Nearly Every Branch of Business Conceded by Employers.

A sequence of wage increases, surpassing any other year in the history of the pressed ware trade and amounting in the aggregate to many years when the trade was depressed, was terminated at Atlantic City, N. J., with the adjournment of one of the most remarkable joint sessions the National Association of Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers and the Flint and Lime Glass Workers' International union ever held.

To a succession of advances for other branches, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, also were added increases for three more lines and a compromise tender of 17 per cent, which is to be submitted to referendum by the chimney makers. An advance of 15 per cent was made also by the manufacturers to seventenths of the workers in the pressed prescription department, which turns out bottle stoppers and caps in plants in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Millville, Alton, Ill.; Jeannette and Tarentum, Pa. There was no increase for the remaining three-tenths, because they already are making topnotch wages.

Offhand stopper workers received an advance of 10 per cent for all lines up to eight ounces and 5 per cent above that point. The manufacturers stood firm upon the point that chimney workers must accept or reject an advance of 17 per cent, in place of the 20 to 30 per cent increase which was asked for.

The annual conference of the National Bottle Manufacturers' association and the Green Bottle Blowers' association also concluded the listing of bottles and granted a new holiday concession to the men. It provides for a one shift or eight hour suspension prior to the beginning of July 4 and Thanksgiving day. Heretofore the men have worked up to daybreak on these holidays in many plants under heavy pressure.

Butte Mines Close.

Thousands of miners are idle, according to advices from Butte, Mont., because of the shutdown of all the copper mines of the district, made necessary by the closing of the Washoe smelting plant of the Anaconda Copper Mining company when of 3,000 men employed on the day shift only 110 reported for work. Indications are that the independent mines of the district, which did not shut down, will be compelled to cease operation in the near future. Miners gradually are falling to report for work at the independent properties. The Machinists' union has formulated new demands, which members say they will insist upon.

STAUBS THEATRE



UNION OPERATORS

Saturday, September 8

MATINEE & NIGHT

A. G. DELAMATER

Presents

RICHARD BUHLER

(HIMSELF)

THE HARVARD PRIZE PLAY

BELIEVE ME

XANTIPPE

A FIRST CLASS PRODUCTION

Thursday night, September 27th,

IRVING BERLIN'S

COMEDY SUCCESS

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY

BRILLIANT PLAY

A Company Of

Capable Performers

The Talk of The Whole South is

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

COMPENSATION DECISIONS.

Courts of California and New York

Reach Opposite Conclusions.

The supreme court of California has decided that an employer in that state is not liable under the workmen's compensation law for injuries to an employee which he received as the result of being tickled by a fellow workman. Judge Melvin, writing the opinion, pointed out that an accident for which the employer may be held responsible "must be one resulting from a risk reasonably incident to the employment." The court said in part:

"That the act of his fellow servant was but momentary and without malice and not in excess of the usual intercourse between servants makes no difference. Suppose the fellow employee had tripped him up intentionally, but playfully. Would any one contend that the employer was liable because his servants (perhaps entirely without his knowledge) had established a custom of tripping one another? We cannot see how this assault differed from any other. Flint was hyperaesthetic in that he was peculiarly sensitive to tickling. This was known to his associates. His fellow servant who tickled him as he was going down a stairway carrying a bucket in his hand may have been an amiable person who merely intended a bit of rough play, but unless he was an idiot he must have seen that such a prank was attended with some danger. . . . We cannot see that it is our duty to measure the dynamics of assaults and to hold that the master must be charged with foreseeing and insuring against those which are playfully intended and which may be sanctioned by a custom existing among his servants."

The New York court of appeals reached an opposite conclusion in the practically similar case of In re Heitz.

WAGE ADJUSTMENT.

I am familiar with the Canadian compulsory act, and I want to say that it has not only fulfilled its purpose—the prevention of strikes—but has engendered considerable antagonism against those in charge of the machinery of the law. What is actually happening in Canada is that the Lemieux law is being disregarded in labor disputes, and voluntary mediation is generally resorted to by both sides. Moreover, I am against that section of your proposed plan which would leave to the wage board the adjustment of wages. That is a matter for the employer and employee to settle.—Hugh Frayne.

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